

## DATA TABLES FOR SANTA MARGARITA

**T**ables 1,2,3,4,5,and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected from **January 2003 through December 2003**, unless otherwise noted. The presence of these contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department of Health Services requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data may be more than one year old, but is still representative of the water quality.

Table 1 - Microbiological Contaminants					
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (MPN/100mL) (Distribution System)	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	(0)	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Heterotrophic Plate Count Bacteria (CFU/100 mL) (Distribution System)	TT	(0)	ND—7	ND	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU) (Based on continuous monitoring of Well 4)	TT	----	0.04—0.14	0.07	Soil runoff

Table 2—Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard					
Arsenic (ppb)	50	----	ND—14*	6 (2002)	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards
Fluoride (ppb)	2000	1000	130—220	180 (2002)	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) (as NO3)	45	45	ND—3.3	2.1	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants					
Gross Alpha particle activity (pCi/L)	15	----	----	2.2(2000)	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 3 - Detection of Lead and Copper in Santa Margarita Homes						
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	MCLG	Number of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	Number of Sites found above the AL	Potential Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	2	10	ND	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (ppb)	AL = 1300	170	10	740	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems

\* On January 22, 2001, the Federal EPA adopted a new standard for arsenic in drinking water of 10 ppb. All community water systems must comply with this new arsenic standard by January 23, 2006. At times, the Santa Margarita Well #3 had arsenic levels above the 10 ppb standard but below the existing 50 ppb standard. The iron and manganese treatment system on Well #3 also removes arsenic. All water delivered from Well #3 was treated and had arsenic levels below the 10 ppb level. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Table 4 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard					
Contaminant (reporting units)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Range	Average	Potential Source of Contamination
Chloride (ppm)	500	----	18-22	20	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Color (CU) ( <i>Distribution System &amp; Wells</i> )	15	----	ND—5	ND	Naturally occurring organic materials
Corrosivity (LI)	Noncorrosive	----	-0.5—0 Corrosive	-0.3	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Manganese (ppb)	50	----	ND—66**	16	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor - Threshold (TON) ( <i>Distribution System &amp; Wells</i> )	3	----	0—2	1	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (micromhos/cm)	1600	----	620—650	640	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	500	----	14—78	46	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Turbidity (NTU) ( <i>Distribution System &amp; Wells</i> )	5	----	0.05—2.5	0.21	Soil Runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	----	390—400	400	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Table 5- Detection of Contaminants without a Drinking Water Standard					
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> (ppm)	----	----	250—340	300	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	----	----	32—58	45	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Hardness (ppm)	----	----	150—320	240	Generally found in ground and surface water
Magnesium (ppm)	----	----	17—42	30	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Ortho-phosphate (ppm) ( <i>Distribution System</i> )	----	----	0.63—2.45	1.8	Drinking water additive to control internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
pH ( <i>Distribution System</i> )	----	----	7.32—8.05	7.65	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	----	----	26—85	56	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Table 6—Disinfection Byproducts, Disinfectant Residuals, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors					
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) ( <i>Distribution System</i> )	Running Annual Average = 80	----	ND—5.2	Running Annual Average = 1.06	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) ( <i>Distribution System</i> )	Running Annual Average = 60	----	ND—2.1	Running Annual Average = 0.73	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) ( <i>Distribution System</i> )	MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	MRDLG = 4 (as Cl <sub>2</sub> )	0.3-1.83	1.46	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

\*\* Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 ppb. Elevated manganese levels can cause staining and brown water complaints in the distribution system. Since violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health, the State allows the affected community to decide whether or not to treat to remove it. Filtration equipment has been installed on Well #3 to reduce the amount of manganese.